# THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Caits.

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL Eunday only, one year ..... 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier ...... 20 cts WEEKLY.

Fer Year.....\$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenlage paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in His paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanies by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. LT. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

The Sugar Trust will be thankful for the blow Senator Voorhees struck it.

The local elections held yesterday in several States strengthen the bellef that this is a Republican year.

The plous manner of Senator Voorhees when speaking of the whisky tax and the air he assumed of a purpose to punish the wicked distillers by an increased tax is a plece of acting that will convulse thousands outside the Whisky Trust.

Having championed the Whisky and Sugar Trust clauses of his tariff bill, Mr. Voorhees has evidently left the defense of the Lead Trust to that illustrious free-trader from Missouri, Senator Vest. Then all the Democratic trusts in the tariff will be defended.

Years ago Mr. Voorhees might have made himself impressive when declaring that he was "speaking in the fear of my Maker," but now the phrase is melodramatic and disgusting. Sincere men never find it necessary to use such phrases to cause people to believe them.

There is war between the English brewery syndicate and the Knights of Labor. The syndicate having declined certain propositions of the labor unions the latter have decided to boycott syndicate beer. The boycott seems to be a phase of the war between the home breweries and those owned by foreigners.

It is worthy of remark that Speaker Crisp is the leader of the Democrats in the House who are determined to seat O'Neill, of St. Louis, in spite of a strong protest from Democrats in that city, declaring their belief that his competitor was honestly elected, and that to unseat him will injure the Democratic party.

When Mr. Voorhees tells the country that the workingman pays more for the necessaries of life than in England he disputes the statistics of the Senate finance committee in 1892, collected by the Bureau of Labor. But probably the Senator never saw them. Facts are of no account to the man who believes in the power of yawp.

If Congressman Bland calls up the President's veto message on the seigniorage bill to-day, as he has announced, there will probably be a lively time in the House. The anti-silver men have hinted that they will not give the silver men an opportunity to attack the President, even if they have to resort to filibustering to prevent it.

It turns out that the assembling of Kentuckians in Cincinnati on Sunday to meet defendant Breckinridge was due to an April fool joke. Those who responded to the summons had the double humiliation of knowing they had been fooled and had advertised themselves as willing to dance attendance on a disgraced and dishonored

Patrick Walsh, whom Governor Northen, of Georgia, has appointed United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Colquitt, is the editor of the Augusta Chronicle, one of the best papers in the South. The course of his paper, always advocating law and order and opposing lawlessness, warrants the opinion that he represents the progressive element of

And now comes Taubeneck, the alleged chairman of the Populist party committee in Washington, where he is alleged to be attached to the lobby of the bonanza silver mines, with a statement that the seignlorage of silver would make 95,000,000 silver dollars instead of 58,000,000. Mr. Taubeneck is to be congratulated for coming within 100 per cent. of any fact relating to finances.

When the Republicans were in power the German Emperor did not suggest that the United States should be boycotted by Europe, but waited until the Cleveland regime had begun to throw away the markets of the American producer to any outsider. Under the Harrison administration the German government extended special favors to the farm products of the United States.

It is entirely in keeping with the nature of things that this administration should annul the contract, made by the Harrison administration under a Republican law, to pay, as does Great Britain, for having its South American and other foreign mails carried in American ships. Hereafter we will play the part of a second-rate nation by having them carried in ships sailing under foreign flags.

While the fee and salary bill has not done much for many county officers it has filled the pockets of the Attorney-general and some other State officers. Before it went into force the Attorney-general received the fees of the office for compensation. Now he gets the fees and a salary of \$5,000 a year. During the year which ended Oct. 31, 1892, Attorney-general Smith received as fees \$12,001.30-a large compensa- ground of public safety, though clearly | seemed to be blamed little money around." | through every branch of trade and com-

tion. During the year which ended Oct. 31, 1893, Attorney-general Smith received a salary of \$5,000 and fees aggregating \$15,811.87, or an aggregate compensation of \$20,811.87twice as much as the Attorney-general of the United States receives, which is too much for the State to pay and three times too much to pay a third-rate lawyer. One of the first things a Republican Legislature should do would be to enact a law fixing the salary of the Attorney-general at a fair figure, which shall be in lieu of all fees.

DEMAGOGY, CANT AND HYPOCRISY. There is just one class of people who will be delighted with Senator Voorhees's speech opening the tariff debate, and they are his followers in Indiana who assume that the great mass of people are so ignorant that they can always be more easily led by being fooled than taught by the lessons of experience. Mr. Voorbees has not changed. Without that application which insures accurate information, Senator Voorhees has introduced his tariff bill with one of his old demogogic harangues-harangues which, by arraying his followers in Indiana against capital. manufacturers and industrial progress, have cost the State millions. Of course, Mr. Voorhees makes no arugment except by epithet. He never did He cannot. Therefore, he resorts to appeal to prejudice and to rant. Mr. Voorhees poses as the champion of the people, and yet the leading papers of his own party in his own State, like the Sentinel, charge him with being responsible for the extension of the bonded period for spirits, which it stigmatizes as a "worse concession to one of the worst trusts in the country" than the concession to the Sugar Trust.

It is not the purpose of the Journal to enter into an extended criticism of speech made up of demagogy, cant and hypocrisy. There is, however, one clause to which attention is called. It reads as follows:

Sir, I challenge the attention of the Senate and the country to the great commanding fact, that, by the provisions of this the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of revenues will be reconciled when it be-

There has been no seeming paradox to reconcile here. A duty, say, of 50 per cent. on glass would keep out all of the foreignmade except a few special qualities or an overplus which is better to be sold at cost to be brought to America than kept in warehouses at home. Under that protective duty, laid specifically, assume that \$500,000 worth of special kinds are imported and upon it a duty of \$250,000 collected. Under a tariff for that freer trade which Mr. Voorhees declares is a step toward universal free trade, let us assume that the duty is reduced to 25 per cent. ad valorem. The cheaper labor of Belgium and France enables the glass manufacturers in those countries to produce the article enough cheaper to pay the 25 per cent. duty and be able to undersell the American producer. Instead of \$500,000 worth of glass, \$5,000,000 worth are imported. The 25 per cent. duty would yield a revenue of \$1,250,000 Instead of \$250,000 under the higher protective duty. The first is for protection and revenue, the second and lower duty is for revenue only. There is no paradox about that, reconciled or angry.

But here is the point which Mr. Voorhees ignores: By his lower duty the value of glass made in Europe for American consumption is increased \$4,500,000 a year. What does this mean? Simply that \$4,500,000 worth of glass made by American workmen at full wages has been transferred to Belgium and France to be made by low wage workmen. What will result? Either that the men who made the \$4,500,000 worth of glass under the protective tariff here must become idle under the revenue tariff or consent to have their wages reduced to the level of glass workers in Belgium.

One or the other of these alternatives must be taken if the Voorhees policy is adopted. Fortunately, the mass of intelligent wage earners have now come to understand this truth, and while they may have listened to Mr. Voorhees two and four years ago with something of credence they now understand his demagogy and are so disgusted and angry that they are impatient for election day to come in order that they may denounce it.

# TILLMAN'S TYRANNY.

Some of the acts of Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, illustrate the danger of placing an ignorant and rash man in a high and responsible office. That Tillman is a man of strong will and force of character, with some of the qualities of a natural leader, is undoubtedly true, but he is entirely devoid of that kind of training which fits a man for high public office and the safe exercise of large discretionary power. Not to cite other instances, his attempted exercise of a censorship over all telegraphic dispatches sent out from Columbia is evidence of this. It is hardly possible to imagine a state of things that would justify this action. Certainly nothing short of war or circumstances calling for the enforcement of martial law would justify so extreme a measure. But although there had been no bloodshed at Columbia, and no great excitement, Governor Tillman actually undertook to prevent any news dispatches from being sent out from the Western Union office at that city. As this is the first time in the history of the country that the Governor of any State has attempted to exercise such power the case has historic interest. In order to give an appearance of legality to the proceeding the Governor obtained the following order from a local

State of South Carolina, Richmond County -Ex parte B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina. On hearing the application of his Excellency, Governor B. R. Tillman, it is ordered, the public safety requiring it, that Jacob T. Gray, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Columbia, and the officers and agents in employ as such, are hereby enjoined from sending, receiving or delivering any and all messages from private persons or to private persons excepting those relating to commerce or private matters until the further orders of this court. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be immediately served upon said superintendent, if found, and on failure to find him upon the one in charge of said office. R. C. WATTS,

Judge of the Fourth Circuit at Chambers, Columbia, S. C. This order, it will be observed, was issued in chambers on the ex parte application of the Governor. The judge who issued it was doubtless one of his supporters and probably his appointee. It is based on the

there was no such condition of affairs at Columbia as would render the sending out of news dispatches, either general or special, dangerous to the public safety. The Governor's real object undoubtedly was to prevent the sending out of dispatches criticising his acts or disclosing his plans, and to do this he exercised a power as arbitrary as any claimed by the Czar of Russia. The foregoing order was served on the manager of the telegraph office, and immediately thereafter an agent of the Governor's entered the office with authority to inspect all telegrams offered for transmission and suppress such as he disapproved of. As soon as the people learned what had been done they thronged around and into the office, turned off the lights and hustled the censor out into the street, where he narrowly escaped being mobbed. The order was issued on March 31 and on April 1 the Governor declared that it was still in force. The press dispatches from Columbia indicate the exercise of censorship, for they represent the Governor as polite and cool, and put him in a heroic light. He denied that the censorship of dispatches had been withdrawn, and justified it on the ground that he did not want anything sent out which would inflame the passions of the people. "Now, I will play the editor for you fellows," the Governor is reported as saying "with a laugh." "Just write out your reports, bring them to me and I will look over them. If they are not sensational or incendiary I will let them go." As he permitted this to be sent he evidently thought it not incendiary, perhaps because it represented him as exercising the censorship "with a laugh."

To state the Governor's action is to condemn it. It was illegal, arbitrary and outrageous. It shows that he has no proper conception of the constitutional limitations of his powers as Governor and no regard for the rights of citizens. Popular suffrage is badly misdirected when it elects such men to high and responsible office.

The Sixteenth Constitutional Congress of Mexico met in semi-annual session at 6 o'clock last Sunday evening. Among other matters of national interest, President Diaz made the following reference to silver:

The grave disturbances emanating from the policy followed by the nations respecting the white metal, maintained and accentuated by the attitude of certain governments, does not permit us to doubt that an international agreement will soon be arrived at having for its object the steadying of the markets, the increase of the value of silver and a better stability to the rates

There seems to be a general expectation of international action on the silver question, but no government seems disposed to take the initiative. Perhaps the time is not quite ripe.

Every dollar collected as a tariff on sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other article of even higher necessity in the economy of life in the imposition of tariff

So says Senator Voorhees. Bread is the article of first necessity, and upon that there is no duty. The second article of prime necessity is meat, on which there is no tax to affect the price. Now, what stands next, if not sugar, upon which the Voorhees committee have put a duty equivalent to 35 per cent. and even more on higher grades?

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Commonweal.

General Coxey, sly and foxey, How does your army grow? With Appetite Billies, and Wandering Wil-And hoboes-strung out in a row.

A Mouthful of Syllables.

Watts-Won't you come in and take some-Potts-Daren't. I've got to address the Studious Club on proportional representation, and I don't care to take any chance of

A Lucky Woman. "My husband is so unsympathetic," wailed

tangling my syllables.

the young wife. "He does not understand "You are lucky," said the experienced matron, who had buried no less than three husbands. "That's half the charm in a wife-her husband's inability to imagine what she is going to do next."

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA WAR.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina is lamentable, but not surprising. It is but another rendition of the old drama of "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind." Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Governor is right. While the law is on the statute books it should be enforced. If it is not in accord with public sentiment it should be repealed. But until it is repealed it should be respected .- Chicago In-

A law which can only be enforced by the aid of an army of sples and by violating the right of every citizen to undisturbed possession of his dwelling is a law whichhowever promising of moral and social reform-ought not to be enacted. - Chicago

Governor Tillman is bent on enforcing the laws. If the people object their representatives must repeal the law. The Governor evidently believes, with Grant, that the proper way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it .- Cincinnati A sufficient dose of Tillmanism will teach

the people of South Carolina the value of a conservative regard for law and for the proper limitations of government. The dose seems to be working with considerable vigor just now, and promises to purge "the gentle weal,"-New York Times The sympathies of the friends of good government are with the Governor in this

case. If the people do not like the law let

them choose a Legislature that will repeal it, but until it is repealed they should submit to it and support the Governor in his efforts to enforce it .- Louisville Commercial, The South Carolinians are revolting against laws passed by their own representatives; against the enforcement of law by officers of their own State, elected by the people, and without regard to the power of the people to secure the repeal of unpopular laws by their votes .- Pittsburg

South Carolinians are supposed to be a self-governing people, and consequently when they in their blind rage shatter their own laws they are doing a very childish thing. The law may be obnoxious, but if it is there is a way of getting rid of it. That way lies through the ballot box.

-Pittsburg Post. Governor Tillman is neither wise nor judicious. He is the logical outcome of the political craze of the last two or three years; the craze of violent and unreasoning men, who have not the intelligence to understand the causes of their dissatisfaction, nor the patience to deal with them by healing processes rather than surgery. -New York Tribune.

It is not hard to understand why the citizens of South Carolina should resent as obnoxious the intrusion of spies into their homes. The practice is entirely too inquisitorial. However, Governor Tillman may go about the task of getting out of the present scrape, the State Legislature will have learned the advisability of revising a law which, it now seams, cannot be enforced. -Chicago Record.

On a Bluff.

Buffalo Courier. "You say you have been in Kansas City, I suppose the place was built almost wholly on bluffs." "I guess it was. "here

# LIKE A STUMP SPEECH

Senator Voorhees's Statement Opening the Tariff Debate.

Daniel Proves that He Is Still a Star in the Role of Demagogue and a Past Master in the Art of Denunciation.

HE ASSAILS THE MONOPOLIES

Then Justifies His Gift of \$10,-000,000 to the Whisky Trust.

And Winds Up with a Genuine Tall-Sycamore Apotheosis of Thomas Jefferson, His Democratic God.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- The tariff bill is now permanently before the Senate and bids fair to remain there, if the programme of the Republican Senators does not fail, for at least two or three months to come. The statement with which Senator Voorhees opened the debate was a discourse worthy of the impulsive but flighty statesman. It was not delivered for the serious consideration of his colleagues, or, indeed, of any one interested in financial or economic problems. Mr. Voorhees abused the occasion and the prominence given him in his official position as chairman of the great finance committee to deliver a stump speech, full of flery adjectives, breathing the usual campaign sympathy for the down-trodden slave of the millionaire monopolists, and spiked with the conventional catch words of "free trade," "corporation blackmail." His fierce assault on the trusts and their sinister threats to defeat the bill ended lamely in his apology for the bountiful favors shown to the whisky distillers, and will hardly satisfy that large portion of his constituents at home who noted with indignation, if not with suspicion, the activity of that group of the Senator's friends whose Terre Haute whisky interests are so tenderly guarded. As a campaign orator Senator Voorhees

is still without a rival in the Democratic party, in spite of his growing years. His speech to-day was one of its kind. But it was not a speech worthy of the opening of a great tariff discussion in the Senate of the United States. If Senator Voorhees is sincere in his protestations of undying allegiance to the income tax he made a fatal error in his statement of the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year of 1895 and the revenues to be derived from the tariff bill, for the figures which he quoted show that the bill raises amply sufficient revenue to meet all expenses, without a penny of the \$30,000,000 which he says will arise from the income tax. As a matter of incidental mention, the treasury authorities whom Senator Voorhees was quoting assured him recently that the income from that source would be \$5,000,000, but it suited the Senator's purpose to require the extra \$20,000,000. Even as it is Mr. Voorhees has, perhaps unwillingly, if he is sincere, given the enemies of the income tax on both sides of the chamber their most effective argument against the measure. They need simply quote Senator Voorhees's figures to show that, since the bill raises sufficient revenue without the income tax. there can be no honest purpose to inflict this iniquitous and inquisitorial measure on the people.

It is evident, also, from Mr. Voorhees's speech, that while he is not friendly to the Sugar Trust, he is a stanch champion of, if not of the Whisky Trust, at least of the proposition to increase the tax on spirits, and it has been figured out by experts that every cent of increase of that tax is worth a million to the trust.

#### TARIFF DEBATE BEGUN. Opening Gun Fired by Our Daniel-

The Thistle Bill Withdrawn. WASHINGTON, April 2.- The principal interest in the Senate to-day centered in the speech of Senator Voorhees, chairman of the committee on finance, who thus launched the tariff question upon the sea of senatorial debate. While his speech was read from manuscript, it was delivered with all the fiery energy which characterizes his usual extempore efforts. There was an unusually full attendance, both on the floor and in the galleries, and the conclusion of his speech was greeted with a

In the morning hour Senator Morgan sought to have passed a bill providing for the carrying into effect of the awards of the Paris tribunal of arbitration in the Bering sea matter, but when it was on the eve of its passage it went over until the bill could be printed. Then the unfinished business, the bill of Senator Hansbrough for the destruction of the Russian thistle. was laid before the Senate and immediately came into collision with the tariff

hearty outburst of applause.

bill, which Senator Voorhees had given notice of his intention to call up at that time. Senator Hansbrough asked that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in favor of the opening speech on the tariff, without losing its place as the unfinished business. This was met by a motion from Senator Harris that the tariff bill be made the unfinished business. While he was opposed to the bill of the Senator from North Dakota, he said if there should be any gap in the consideration of the tariff bill he would have no objection to the Russian thistle bill being taken up. He would be willing to give the Senator his day in court, but he could not afford to let the great tariff bill play second fiddle to the thistle bill. The tariff bill must now be made the unfinished business, he declared, or the majority of Senators must declare

against it. Senator Hansbrough, though defeated, marched off the field with colors flying and bands playing, for he announced that although the thistle bill was aimed at the protection of agriculture, while the tariff bill, from his point of view, was intended to destroy it, yet in view of present circumstances he withdrew his proposition. The tariff bill being made the unfinished business by the enthusiastic acclamation of the majority, while only a few scarcely heard nays came from the Republican side. Mr. Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee, was recognized. He looked around upon a well-filled chamber, whose members accorded him the closest attention. A number of Representatives came over from the House to follow the progress of the bill. The galleries were crowded with an audience which paid the strictest attention to the speaker on the floor.

Senator Voorhees's Speech. Senator Voorhees, as is his usual custom,

read his speech from a convenient desk made of large books piled upon his desk. He said:

"Mr. President-Great abuses in government, strong by the sanction and growth of years, embedded in the powerful interests of privileged classes, created, fostered, encouraged and protected by the laws themselves, have rarely, if ever, in any age, been promptly and totally eradicated, except by forcible revolution and bloodshed Such is the concurrent and unbroken testimony of history. The spirit of peaceful and practical reform, on the other hand, is a reasoning and progressive spirit, moving forward, step by step, no matter how radical and thorough its ends and aims may be, and overcoming the most gigantic evils with patient wisdom and courage, rather than by violent and wholesale assault.

"The protective system of tariff taxation, as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, is a system of indescribable injustice and oppression, and yet who will contend that all its vicious principles and workings, ramified as they are,

or totally wiped out by a single legislative eration no such claim is made, but in its behalf it can be truthfully asserted, and will be succe sfully maintained, that it accomplishes a ast work in the field of tariff reform, embodies a great relief to the people from iniquitous existing burdens and constitutes a long stride, though not a final one, towards the approaching day of a full and perfect deliverance.

"Sir. I challenge the attention of the Senate and the country to the great and commanding fact that, by the provisions of this bill, the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenues, will be reconciled when it becomes a law. I will not stop to consider at this point the vast individual robberies committed in protected markets, the untold and incalculable millions of blackmail levied by American manufacturers for their own pockets or their enforced customers when cut off from all outside competition; it is enough for my present purpose to say that we have liberalized American markets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more evenhanded between the manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well known field of extortion and injustice it will be found from the schedules of this bill that the tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than seventy-six millions per annum. These reductions are as follows:

On chemicals ...... \$1,000,000 Pottery ..... 1,900,000 Glass ..... 1,500,000 Metals ..... 12,500,000 Wood ..... 300,000 Tobacco ...... 3,300,000 Agricultural products ...... 3,300,000 Spirits, wines, etc ...... 1,500,000 Cotton manufactures ............ 3,450,000 Flax, hemp and jute manufactures 6,000,000 Woolen manufactures ...... 23,500,000 Silk manufactures ...... 3,500,000 Paper and pulp ..... Sundries ...... 2,450,000 Transferred to the free list ..... 12,170,000 Total .....\$76,670,000

"To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit.

MERELY THE SITE FOR A TEMPLE. "Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well atone for the imperfectness and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock upon which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorunless their original demands were obeyed ated future, the gates of avarice, oppression and fraud shall not prevail. With such a beneficent and stupendous result now plainly within the reach of the American people, almost ready for their eager enjoyment, I envy not the fate of the party, nor the man, nor the set of men who shall constitute themselves a hindrance and an obstruction to its speedy fulfillment. "Faults and imperfectons can, of course, be alleged and pointed out. Concessions

are apparent which have been unwillingly made in order to secure its passage; articles on the free list as they came from the House have been made dutiable during the duress of a small majority here, but deeply as I regret the necessity for these changes, I do not hesitate to say that the bill, taken as a whole as it now stands, with its combination of lower taxes on the necessaries of life, and at the same time increased revenues for the government, will be hailed as a substantial measure of reform and relief by the great producing

masses of the American people. "Manufacturing interests which, a hundred years ago, were in deed and in fact in their infancy, and were nursed and fostered while yet in the cradle of their birth, are now the colossal taskmasters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding the corridors of this Capitol and issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of pending measures in the halls of Congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting 70,000,000 of people will be permitted to become a law, and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat. In the hard-working days of attempted tariff reform they are met everywhere, and, as a rule, bear themselves as favorites of power generally do.

"The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime, not only against every workingman and working woman in United States, but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was its ·real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions in the absolute wants of life, that its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its delusive bribes and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring, though evan-

escent and short-lived provisions.

"If the reward of labor had ever been increased as an incident or consequence of increased tariff duties on foreign imports nothing would be easier or more gracious to the advocates and beneficiaries of protection than to show that fact. The very reverse, however, is true. It can never be forgotten that the enactment of the Mc Kinley law in October, 1890, was followed almost immediately by a reduction of wages of all workers in iron and steels, beginning at Homestead, in Pennsylvania, under Carnegle, resulting in bloodshed and wholesale murder, and extending to all parts of the country and to almost every branch of manufacturing industry.

SUGAR AND WHISKY. Mr. Voorhees defended the ad valorem system as fairer, honester and more easily understood than specific duties. On the subject of the sugar schedule he said:

"Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar, and it has always been a stanch revenue support to the government. In that great model of a Democratic tariff for revenue only-the tariff of 1846-it was declared in short and simple phrase that 'sugar of all kinds' and 'syrup of the sugar' were subject to a duty laid tax of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The fact that the duty tax on sugar has enured more to the government and less to the profit of private parties than any other tax known to tariff legislation may be stated as the main reason why the Democratic party has never made an issue against it. Every dollar collected from a tariff tax on sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other article, of even higher necessity in the economy of life, in the imposition of tariff taxation. "During the present fiscal year ending June 30 there will be paid by the treasury \$12,300,000 as bounty to the producers of sugar, and every dollar of this vast sum is first collected from those who plant corn, raise wheat and engage in all the various pursuits of labor. Nearly thirty millions of bounty money have been handed over to the sugar makers of the United States since the law went into operation, and each year the sum is rapidly increasing. It was thought when the law was under discussion that the bounty would not exceed \$8,000,000 per year, but the stimulating influence of such an enormous donation to the manufacturers of sugar was greatly underrated. If the law is to remain unrepealed the time is near at hand when it will confer, as a mere gratuity, more than \$20,000,000 per year on a small fraction of our population engaged in no public service, but in their own private enterprises. "In turning to another subject, on which more ignorant and some malevolent criticism has been expended, my task is easy and the way smooth. In securing a sufficient revenue for the support of the government with as light a tax as possible on the necessaries of life, I have at all times earnestly favored an increased tax on whisky. I would be glad to-day if the pending bill provided for a tax of \$1.20 per gallon, instead of \$1.10, as it does. Revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which is never a necessity of life, is a deep gratification to me, and the fact that twenty millions of the surplus accruing under the bill will be furnished by the tax on whisky is a genuine joy to my mind. My sincere regret is that more money for the government was not obtained from the same source and, consequently, less from other sources of a different character. I have no hesitation in declaring, upheld, as I am, by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who have both recommended every step taken on this subject, that one of the wisest, safest, most useful and necessary provisions in the pending bill is that increasing the tax on distilled spirits and granting an extension of the time they may remain in bond without being driven out of the coun-

THE INCOME TAX. Speaking of the proposed income tax,

which he warmly upholds, Mr. Voorhees

"The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum l so just and equitable towards the hard working taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense or explanation would seem necessary here, or anywhere else. But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this sim-ple measure of justice into fierce resent-

ment and contention. hands the dictatorial voice of individual and corporation wealth demanding that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government or the oppression of toiling masses.

For no earthly consideration would I paint an unjust or overwrought picture of the dangerous pretensions and intolerable arrogance of accumulated wealth now manifest in this country, but, speaking in the fear of my Maker, I devoutly believe that the end of endurance has been reached. that a time has come for a test to be made between the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor; that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy, against the paramount influence of wealth, against the rule and supremacy of the rich in shaping the financial policy of this government and their own interests."

Referring to the wool schedule, he said: If I believed wool on the free list would hurt the farmer I would not vote for the pending bill. It is a matter of actual demonstration, however, which has often been made, that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can then be placed on manufactures of wool, and which are placed on them in this bill, is one of the greatest blessings that befall the farmer. If the farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its pro-tection he will pay it all out and much more to the manufacturer as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel shirt, an overcoat or a pair of trousers." Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: 'When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage worker shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, liberated markets of the land, buy where their hard-earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess, to levy, to take toll or to tax, then, indeed, will the mil-

and daughters of toil shall rise up and call their government blessed. "Sir, this is the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. One hundred and fifty-one years ago to-day he came into the world, the greatest emancipator of thought, philosopher of liberty and teacher of the natural rights of men ever known in human history. The blows he struck for freedom, justice and equality in government are yet resounding through the earth, and they will never cease to be heard until the last shackle of privilege and tyranny is broken. Ten days before his soul took flight from his mountain home he wrote his parting words to his own countrymen, and to all the races of mankind. With this great dying message before us, and in its spirit, we take new courage and go on with our

lennium of labor have come, and all the sons

"'All eyes are open, or opening,' he said, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.' Hail, mighty message, and hail its speedy and certain fulfillment. All hail the counsels of Thomas Jefferson in this hour of caste based on wealth, of privilege granted by law and of monopoly fastened on the slavery of labor.'

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Senator Voorhees concluded his speech, which had lasted nearly two hours. As he took his seat a wave of applause swept over the gallery which the Vice President had some difficulty in quelling. Owing to the lateness of the hour Senator Allison, who had intended to follow Senator Voorhees, yielded for an executive session. As the bill introduced by Senator Morgan to carry out the awards of the Bering sea tribunal had not come back from the printer, that, too, went over temporarily after being called up, and Senator Morgan consented to the executive session. After being in executive session an hour and a quarter the doors were reopened, and, at 5:25 p. m., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

#### ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

How Two Villains Tricked a Girl at the Marriage Altar.

She Says She Was Drugged and Led to Wed the Cousin of the Man That Had Wronged Her-The Latter Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., April 2.-John Martin, a well-to-do contractor of this city, met Annie Van Dorn, of Passaic, in 1892, and in less than a month they were engaged. Martin betrayed the young woman's confidence and put off the marriage until the birth of their child, when he promised to right the wrong he had done. When they talked over the wedding Martin said he would have his cousin, John Duncan, of Brooklyn, act as best man. The next night he visited the home of Rev. George N. Dorwort, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and arranged for the wedding to take place on the following night. This was on Sept. 4, 1892, and the next day brought Duncan from Brooklyn. The cousins resemble each other in height and features. When they got together there is reason to believe Martin told Duncan of his love episode and said it was his desire to get rid of the woman, but how should he do self. "Sure, she'll not know the difference, as we look so much alike," he added, "and I can assume any name but my own." It was agreed that Duncan should be the groom and that they should drug the bride; at least that is an apparently well-founded presumption. That night they set out from this city for Passaic and got Miss Van Dorn. On the way back Martin stopped the carriage at a hotel and brought out drinks

When they reached the parsonage Miss Van Dorn complained of feeling ill. says she felt "as if her senses had left her." She cannot recollect even to this day, she says, what was said and done at the minister's home. She knows she was married, and that is all. Martin returned home with her after the ceremony and they lived together for several months. One day he had a quarrel with her and told her he was not her husband and had never married her. He added that the marriage certificate, which she had not looked at since it was given to her by the clergyman, would disclose who ner husband was. She hastily searched for the certificate and, to her astonishment, found she was married to a man named John Powers, and that Martin was only a witness. Martin told her that during the ceremony Duncan, his cousin, had taken his place at her side and given his name to the rector as John Powers. "It was done so quick no one knew the difference." Martin then deserted her.

A few days ago Miss Van Dorn retained counsel, and on Saturday had Martin arrested and arraigned before Justice Senior on a charge of conspiracy. He was released under \$1,000 bail. The Rev. Mr. Dorwort remembers the wedding, and says he noticed nothing unusual in the action of the participants. He was not aware that the two men had changed places. The records of the registrar of vital statistics shows the entry of the marriage as follows: "John rowers, aged twenty-two years, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Annie Van Dorn, aged twenty years, of Passaic, N. J., by the Rev. George M. Dorwort. John Martin, wit-

AN EDITOR APPOINTED.

Patrick Walsh to Succeed the Late Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2. - Governor Northen this morning appointed Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, as Senator, to succeed Colquitt.

Patrick Walsh has been for years a prominent figure in Georgia and held in general esteem all over the South. He never has sought public office before. His time has been given to his newspaper, which he has been conducting for more than a quarter of a century. He is known to the people of the South because of his philanthropy and patriotic efforts to advance industrial and commercial interests of his section. He is imposing of figure on the rostrum. He is a ready and extemporaneous speaker and eloquent on all occasions. He organized and carried through to success the industrial exposition of the South and the Georgia State fair, which was held at Augusta, Ga., last fall. He was a national commissioner at large from Georgia to the world's fair at Chicago. Mr. Walsh is fifty-four years of age. In manner he is strictly courteous, always approachable, seemingly deferential or conciliatory. His speeches are noted for their bold denunciation of sectional

animosities in the South or North. Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON. April 2.-Arrived: Pavonia, from Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, April 2 .- Arrived: Ohio, from Philadelphia. GIBRALTAR, April 2-Arrived: Werra and Wieland, from New York, for Naples.